

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA AND POLITICAL REFORM.

From the Harborside Patriot.

In speaking of the little influence which is possessed in Congress by the delegation from Philadelphia, one of its newspapers declares it to be "in many respects the first city in the country." So far as the character and ability of its representation in the State Legislature are concerned, Philadelphia is without doubt the smallest city of its size on this continent. For years and years the State capital has been disgraced by the worst gang from Philadelphia that ever polluted the halls of legislation. To the members from that city the people are indebted for the organization of those rings which put up every important act of legislation for sale. It is to break up the evil power of these men that the demand for some measures of reform has become universal throughout the Commonwealth. While confessing the bad character of their representatives, the people of Philadelphia have not made an earnest effort to shake them off. The lot is growing worse with the return of every year. The annually some loose general denunciation in the city newspapers which strikes no one, and there the matter ends. The nominating conventions meet, and the same candidates are placed before the people. In the midst of a few faint and timid protests the machinery of the party is set in operation, and the election of the nominees follows as a matter of course. Not less than thirty-four thousand citizens of Philadelphia, according to statistics, refrained from voting at the last election. In this way they silently protested against that ring which has taken possession of the ballot boxes and put an end to popular elections in Philadelphia. They felt their inability to break its power and they voluntarily disfranchised themselves.

The Union League on Broad street is becoming quite active in the cause of constitutional reform. If the future of that organization may be judged by its past there is little room to expect any good from its efforts. When did the Union League ever attempt to make a head against the infamous delegation to the State Legislature that Philadelphia annually vomits? Beneath the shadow of the League and under its auspices, some of the worst of the Legislative gang have been elected. The work of constitutional reform is to be started in the coming Legislature. On the legislation of next winter much will depend. Yet what effort has the League made to send an able and upright delegation from Philadelphia? Not the slightest that has been made apparent to the public. Its zeal and sincerity in behalf of a reformed constitution may be well judged by the character of the delegation which it has assisted to send to the Legislature. It is not the purpose here to attempt to create any divisions among the true friends of constitutional reform. Something must be done to bring down the evil power of the gang in the Legislature, or the Commonwealth will be utterly at their mercy. But it does seem that the Union League on Broad street does not possess modesty as one of the gang of its organization, also it would not so soon after emerging from an election in which it made no effort to exalt the character of the Legislature, set up its staff for constitutional reform. It has too many of the stains of the last and former elections on its garments. With all the parade of its zeal not much is to be expected of the League, or of its influence for good on the delegation from Philadelphia. That infamous registry law which has placed the rights and liberties of the citizens of Philadelphia at the mercy of the gang of which William B. Mann is the head and William M. Bunn the tail, is a bantling of the League. Its author is generally understood to be Charles Gibbons, who figured prominently in the recent movement of the Union League in behalf of constitutional reform. This is the institution, secret in its character and partisan in its aims, which seeks to lead the people of Pennsylvania in the path of reform with the delegation which it has assisted to send to the next Legislature.

SECRETARY COX AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been the misfortune hitherto of the attempt at reform in the civil service that nobody could be made directly responsible for its abuses. The conspicuous instances of corruption were charged to the defects of an inherited system which everybody, even the men who found their account in its continuance, affected to deplore, but which nobody saw his way to subvert. But the zeal of an honest Cabinet officer has compelled the head of the civil service either to acquiesce in measures of reform or avow himself the champion of corruption. Most men would have shrunk from the shameless implied in the latter procedure. But, as numerous and recent examples have shown, the sensitiveness of Mr. Grant is not at all delicate. It is fortunate in this instance that he is as obtuse in intellect as he is torpid in feeling. A more sensitive man would not have openly espoused corruption. A cleverer man would have constructed a specious plea to save appearances. But a stolid and stupid man in General Grant's position would do precisely what General Grant has done, and show both his inability and his carelessness to conceal his sympathy with corruption and his antipathy to his opponents so plainly that the wayfaring rural radical editor, though he were Mr. Greeley's typical "little creature," cannot err therein.

Here accordingly is what some of the staunchest supporters of Mr. Grant's administration say of Mr. Grant's virtual dismissal of Secretary Cox:—

From the Missouri Democrat.

The President has delivered himself over, a complete captive, to the most unscrupulous men in Congress. At the same time he has abandoned principles and professions, dismisses his most trusted and honest advisers, attempts to control State elections, and makes war upon the earliest and ablest Republicans for adhering to the very policy which he pledged himself to support. If he fancies that all desire for reform can be overpowered by his single name he is very much mistaken.

To be sure, the Republicans whom the Democrat represents have taken issue with the President upon a question of State policy. But no such qualification can be given to the animadversions of such a journal as the Chicago Republican, which says:—

"It shows us a President who virtually acknowledges himself to be in the hands of the worst and most unscrupulous men in the Republican party, and who really sacrifices a faithful friend and an able minister rather than make an issue with them. General Grant is all the more inexcusable in this matter because of the great flourish with which, on his accession to the Presidency, he announced his thorough independence of politicians and his determination to keep entirely aloof from them in his ad-

ministration of the Government. Johnson's folly made the 4th of March, 1869, a welcome day to the American people. Grant's blundering imbecility, if persisted in much longer, will convert the 4th of March, 1870, into an occasion for national thanksgiving."

From the Chicago Post.

The President has made a mistake—a mistake that is painful and mortifying. He has been surrounded, jostled, deceived, cajoled, bullied, and at last made a prey of, by the swarms of politicians and money-grubbers who live and thrive by the spoils. Nominated by these knavish partisans, he has been induced to countermand the orders of Secretary Cox for the purification of the Interior Department, to override and defeat his efforts for the inauguration of the much-needed civil service reform in Washington, and finally to drive him to premature retirement.

From the Cleveland Herald.

What are we to understand by the President, at the command of the invading host of politicians, had surrendered and left no other alternative to his faithful minister but to resign? Why should he think of resigning? Would he have the assurance that the all-controlling power of the Presidential office would be used to promote the reforms on account of which he has resigned?

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

It is best that General Grant should know that he cannot carry with him the Republican party or any considerable portion of the people, outside of the followers of the fatal advisers to whom he has listened in the Cox affair.

From the Toledo Blade.

What are we to understand by the President, at the command of the invading host of politicians, had surrendered and left no other alternative to his faithful minister but to resign? Why should he think of resigning? Would he have the assurance that the all-controlling power of the Presidential office would be used to promote the reforms on account of which he has resigned?

Of course, General Grant finds some apologists in the Republican press. But this thing is too open to be blinked, and the apologists for General Grant's course are so few and their utterances so uncertain and so feeble as to be in ludicrous contrast to the general and outspoken burst of indignant remonstrance. For example, the Cincinnati Gazette, after admitting that Cox was removed because he opposed corruption, is guilty of the manifest absurdity of predicting that Delano will be sustained in opposing corruption. "The removal of Cox," its words are, "was undoubtedly a triumph for the corruptionists; but Delano is able, Delano is politic, Delano is this and that—as if it were at all likely that a hungry ravenous would be as all appressed by being refused his breakfast in a noble and politic manner. "It remains," says the Gazette, "for Mr. Delano to continue the policy of his predecessor—the policy, N. B., for which his predecessor was dismissed, lest anybody should continue or imitate it. Such sophistry is too palpable to need more than stating.

The Portland Press demands to know if General Grant is "another Hercules, that we expect him by a single effort, at the first trial, by his own unaided strength, to reform abuses that have been flourishing for years. No, we don't think General Grant is another Hercules. But if Hercules, instead of struggling with serpents, had submitted to be swallowed by them, and even had the politeness to oil himself that he might be gulped down more easily, we should accuse him of a more serious fault than lack of Herculean strength.

Finally, a very foolish paper in Philadelphia, the Bulletin, has the combined imbecility and impudence to say that Secretary Cox's resignation "has suddenly revealed to these masses, whose essential national virtue has been tried successfully in the fires of the Rebellion, that their honest leader, President Grant, is struggling in vain against an enemy more fierce, more persistent, more skilful, more reckless than those that confronted him at Vicksburg, at Wilderness, or before Petersburg;" and that "the President's acceptance of Secretary Cox's resignation is an appeal to the country against the 'political managers' whom, only, the Secretary of the Interior has offended. And the appeal will not be made in vain."

The defenses are as frivolous as the indictment is damaging. In whatever direction the reform of the civil service is sought, it is now evident to everybody that it cannot be sought with any chance of success while General Grant remains where he is to thwart it.

THE CHINESE BOGEY.

From the N. Y. Times.

A great many of our mechanics and working men appear to be getting themselves into a distressing state of alarm and unhappiness, because certain Mongolians prefer the United States as a place for earning their living to the "Central Kingdom." To the minds of these terrified individuals, unpleasant phantoms are constantly presenting themselves, of reduced wages and employment difficult to find. The intelligent industries of our country are, in their view, in imminent danger of being crushed by an avalanche of ignorant and degraded Orientals. Something must be done. Congress must be petitioned. The State Legislatures must enact laws. The people must assemble and pass resolutions. The contingency is immediate. The crisis is a fearful one. Laboring men and journey-men mechanics must arouse themselves. Honest toil must be protected, and the dignity of the working classes preserved. If it should turn out, in the course of a few years, that all these apprehensions are groundless, it would not be the first time in the history of the world that people had been badly frightened about nothing.

A Chinaman is by no means deficient in an appreciation of the value of money. The difference between fifty or seventy-five cents a day and a dollar and a half or two dollars is one that he is naturally capable of seeing as clearly as an American. He can get ten dollars for a certain amount of work, he will soon not only fail to be satisfied with five dollars, but will learn to refuse nine and three-quarters. He might be unable to explain in English the great principles of political economy under which he does this, and would, perhaps, find it difficult to elucidate them even in Chinese. But he practically recognizes and acts upon these principles as truly as boys playing ball recognize the laws which govern the motion of projectiles.

But, as a question of fact, what has hitherto been the effect of the emigration to the United States of working men from countries where labor was cheap? In what department of industry have the millions who have come here from Ireland and Germany diminished the rate of wages? Making every allowance for the difference between our present currency and gold, the pay of these classes has, in the last fifty years, increased in no case less than twenty-five per cent, and in many instances has nearly doubled. If there is any substantial reason for apprehending lower wages from the influx of Asiatics, which did not exist forty or fifty years ago from the influx of Europeans, we have never seen it stated. The Chinese, it is said, have been accustomed at home to small wages and cheap living. But from what part of Europe have any great number of emi-

grants come, the majority of whom were accustomed to anything else? The habit of living on short allowance is one which human nature commonly finds little difficulty in getting rid of. The European emigrants to this country have formed a marked illustration of this fact, but we see not the slightest evidence that the facility with which men can accommodate their ideas to an increase of income is confined to the Caucasian race.

It is not at all improbable, indeed, that most of the Chinese will, for some time after their arrival on our shores, work for less wages than Americans, for the simple reason, on account of their ignorance of our language, their services will not be worth so much. A man who cannot understand a word his employer says, and has to be talked to by signs or through an interpreter, must usually be contented with comparatively small remuneration. But the disadvantage that hinders his getting what other men receive will prevent, in a corresponding degree, his becoming their competitor.

There has been lately, among certain classes of the community, a growing feeling that the best way for a man to improve his own prospects is to prevent somebody else from getting a living. The ideas of our mechanics, for instance, appear to be often much more directed towards hindering men, outside of certain cliques and combinations, from obtaining employment, than towards perfecting themselves in a knowledge of their trade. Simply as a matter of policy, not to speak of its injustice and not unfrequently cruelty, the whole system by which they seek to carry out such ideas is wrong. We believe that mechanics would, in the long run, get a great deal more by striving to make their work intrinsically valuable, than by efforts to keep up prices by creating artificial scarcity of it. And we believe that the liberal spirit of our fathers, which allowed the emigrant to come freely to our shores, was the best policy even for the interests of the very classes with whom he was brought most into competition. It was, as events have abundantly shown, a wise policy then; and there is no reason why it is not equally so now. We have, as a people, regarded America as the asylum of the destitute and oppressed of all nations. Our position before the world will be worse than absurd, if, when the Chinese, or the inhabitants of any other country, desire to avail themselves of this hitherto justly boasted refuge, we deliberately begin to exercise our ingenuity in contriving means to keep them out because they are poor at home.

THE CAMERON CONSPIRACY.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

Washington dispatches assert that the President is much surprised and chagrined by the publication of Cox's correspondence, particularly by the contents of the letter of the Secretary, "the purport of which," we are told, "General Grant does not appear to have noticed before it appeared in print." A despatch adds:— "Now that Cox has seen proper to publish the correspondence covering his resignation, it is understood that the real cause of his leaving the Cabinet will be made known from an official source within a few days, and through the same channel that the correspondence was made public. The friends of the President feel that in justice to himself, not less than to the Republican party and its representation in Congress, some notice must be taken of Cox's letter of resignation.

Remembering the character of former despatches undertaken to explain this matter, the public will not be in haste to accept any mere say-so in preference to the published letters. One can readily comprehend that the President realizes the embarrassments of the position in which he has been placed by Cameron, Chandler & Co., who now that they have accomplished their object, will be found more in the spoils they have won than in defending the President before the public. Months ago we said that Cameron and some others who had up to that time been unable to use General Grant, had determined to ruin him. We said this on information. We said it because Simon Cameron, while in one voice was professing friendship for General Grant, in another was saying things that none but an enemy could utter. He is doing the same thing now. While he is all praises in certain places of the President for his part in the Cox matter, in others he is gloating over the progress of his plot to ruin him. It gives us a pleasure to say this, but it had better be said. The very courteous and apparent friendship of Cameron for General Grant have been planned and timed as a part of the vengeful plot. Cameron is evidently rejoicing over the embarrassment of the President in the Cox matter. He rubs his hands in hearty glee because he has brought the President into conflict with almost the entire Republican press representing the true sentiment of the party and country. Simon Cameron is General Grant's greatest enemy from deliberate premeditation. He has used language and is still giving utterance to thoughts and expressions about the President which none but a bitter foe would utter. Cameron is all the more dangerous as an enemy, because he is cloaking his enmity under the guise of friendship. He is pulling the President down while professing to support him. He is persuading him to do things which he knows the country will never approve. His design is to lead the President down with embarrassing acts and false steps, and at this moment is congratulating himself on the success which has thus far attended his efforts.

We say these things from a sense of duty and in true friendship for General Grant. We conceive it to be the office of true friendship to utter warnings against enemies in disguise—to point where the serpent is concealed. General Grant can feel sure of the confidence and support of the country so long as he acts on his own judgment and up to his convictions of what is politic and right. We need not be told, as we now are, that the President only since the publication of the correspondence has come to realize how the matter looks, to make us believe that it was not his act. It was the result of the Cameron conspiracy, which, now that it is exposed, should deprive the actors in it of influence hereafter.

RED CLOUD AND GENERAL GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Red Cloud seems to have withstood all the blarneyings of Mrs. Fish's tea parties at the White House, and to have returned to the wilderness with a highly philosophical idea of the white man's civilization. In the opinion of this Indian sage, Anglo-American civilization calculates only in people's cheating each other, the rich gobbling up the poor and fattening upon the land they stole from the aboriginal owners of the soil. Red Cloud's theory has evidently been framed under a sense of the grievances of his race, and bears some what too harshly upon the Caucasian occupants of this continent. But it should be remembered that he saw none but the most paltry side of Washington society, and it is no wonder that his aboriginal imagination was not dazzled by the fimsy show which was got up at the Executive Mansion for his benefit. If the Indian chief had gone among our hard-

working and skilful mechanics instead, and observed how faithfully they perform their duties, he must have felt more respect for the white people.

It is said that General Grant should be the first President of the United States to forfeit the respect which has led the red men from time immemorial to revere the President as their Great Father. Indeed, Red Cloud goes so far as to declare, with the simplicity and directness which are peculiar to a primitive mind, that he is ashamed of his Great Father, because he is guilty of falsehood and duplicity. It is only fair to wait for the excupulation of General Grant from these grave charges, before deciding upon the controversy which has thus unfortunately sprung up between him and Red Cloud. In the meantime, however, it is evident that he has lost his prestige among the red as well as among the white men, with the essential difference that while unaboriginal Americans resort under such circumstances to the ballot-box for the redress of their grievances, our Indian brethren are but too apt to brandish the tomahawk.

The melancholy duty will devolve upon General Grant's agents among the Indians to inform them that Great Father are killed off peacefully in the white men's country every four years, especially if they have not behaved well; and that consequently the red as well as the white people must compose their souls in peace until the arrival of that blessed Anno Domini 1872. At present the Indians seem to live under the impression that General Grant is to remain their Great Father for all eternity. It is of the utmost importance to rectify this little mistake at the earliest moment; and we trust that the Indian agents will take care to attend to this correction without a moment's delay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS CITY. H. M. DALY'S great whisky warehouses are located at No. 222 South Front Street and No. 129 Dock Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the city, is situated on the corner of Front and Dock streets, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest quality are stored here, and the proprietor, Mr. H. M. Dalrymple, and the seeker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Scotch Whisky. It is sold by retail or by the cask, and is bottled in other cities to know that Mr. Dalry's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put in casks selected from the best of the country. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Dalry justly claims that he can supply the trade with the best whisky in the market, and in the original packages as received from the manufacturers. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 1/2 cents.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL IS AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA OF THE NERVE, DYSPEPSIA, COLIC, TOOTHACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. It yields to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords relief, and in many cases it is able to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians of the world, and is gratefully acknowledged by the tortured nerves and the failing strength. It is sold by all the leading druggists of the city. TURNER & CO., Proprietors, 92 N. 11th St., Boston, Mass.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE, IRRITATION, INFLAMMATION, OR OLETERIA OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL OR BRICK DUST DEPOSITS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, USE HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1/2 W.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHENCK IRON WORKS COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY STREET, PHILADELPHIA. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schenck Iron Works will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY STREET, PHILADELPHIA, to take into consideration the report of the Board of Directors, the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per cent per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to make into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company. By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES SPARKS, Secretary, 10 22 1/2 W.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic disease, ensue. 10 1/2 W.

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVENFORD STREETS. F. W. HENNING, President. 10 1/2 W.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at their office on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:— John S. Morton, Benjamin Griffin, John F. Gross, William M. Wright, James G. Hartie, Samuel W. Cattel, William J. Swan.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following officers were duly elected, viz:— JOHN S. MORTON, President, P. H. HULL, Treasurer, R. F. STOKES, Secretary, M. ENGLISH, General Supt. 11 1/2 CENT.

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?—Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork and beef, which will be sold at a low price in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeysuckle Lard sold by J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Market streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced into the market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under HANCOCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or slate. Test it for yourselves. 9 1/2 W.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU are the best remedies for all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings. 10 1/2 W.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the League House on MONDAY, November 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. 11 1/2 CENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUMER—A rule, the perfume now in use has no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no fragrance left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the hands are still fragrant, most delightful, cool, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1/2 1/2 W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 407 CHESTNUT STREET, CORNER WESTER STATES. 8 1/2 W. 6m.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1/2 W.

JAMES M. SCOVILLE, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1/2 W.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1/2 W.

DIVIDENDS, ETC. OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 20, 1870. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 11 1/2 W.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of taxes. W. HUSHTON, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SCHELEY, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. G. YOUNG, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1870. The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand. B. C. MCGEYS, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COINING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of seven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business. Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1/2 W.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION. Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and Headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 71 WALNUT STREET. 6 1/2 1/2 W.

ENFERLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1/2 W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, November 14. Subject:—"FACT AND FICTION."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21—Subject:—"LONDON. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75c. extra. The sale of tickets for both lectures will begin Wednesday morning, November 9, at P. A. N. 317 & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1036 CHESTNUT STREET. 10 22 1/2 W.

TERO'S TRABERY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Fortifies the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 22 1/2 Cent. COR. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNNECESSARY REMEDIES FOR UNPLEASANT AND UNNECESSARY REMEDIES. USE HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1/2 W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated mind immediately use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1/2 W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, Agent, No. 115 MARKET ST., GENERAL AGENT. 5 30 U.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUMER—A rule, the perfume now in use has no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no fragrance left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the hands are still fragrant, most delightful, cool, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1/2 1/2 W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 1/2 6m.

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 407 CHESTNUT STREET, CORNER WESTER STATES. 8 1/2 W. 6m.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1/2 W.

JAMES M. SCOVILLE, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1/2 W.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED BY HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1/2 W.

DIVIDENDS, ETC. OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 20, 1870. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 11 1/2 W.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand, clear of taxes. W. HUSHTON, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. payable on demand, free of taxes. J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes. H. P. SCHELEY, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. H. G. YOUNG, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1870. The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand. B. C. MCGEYS, Cashier. 11 1/2 W.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COINING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of seven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business. Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1/